

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
TYLER DIVISION**

BLUE SPIKE, LLC	§ § §	
v.		Case No. 6:15-cv-584-RWS-CMC
AUDIBLE MAGIC CORPORATION	§ §	

TRIAL PREPARATION ORDER

The Court enters this case specific order which controls pretrial discovery and disposition of this action pending further order of the Court.¹

I. SUMMARY OF CRITICAL DATES

PRETRIAL EVENTS	DEADLINES
Deadline to serve disclosure of asserted claims and infringement Contentions (P.R. 3-1 and 3-2)	February 26, 2014
Deadline for Plaintiff to Disclose License Agreements (¶ 1)	March 12, 2014
Deadline for Defendant to provide summary sales information (¶ 2)	April 4, 2014
Deadline to make preliminary election of asserted claims (¶ 6)	April 4, 2014
Deadline for parties to exchange preliminary damages calculations (¶ 1)	April 11, 2014
Deadline to serve initial disclosures (¶ 2)	May 1, 2014
Deadline to serve invalidity contentions (P.R. 3-3 and 3-4)	May 1, 2014

¹ This Trial Preparation Order sets the above case for jury selection and trial the week of November 9, 2015, backing out from the new pretrial conference date the other pertinent deadlines, including the dispositive and *Daubert* motion deadline and deadlines for pretrial filings.

Deadline to amend pleadings (¶ 3)	April 4, 2014
Deadline to exchange proposed terms for construction (P.R. 4-1)	May 23, 2014
Deadline to file motions to dismiss (¶ 4)	May 2, 2014
Deadline to exchange privilege logs (¶ 5)	July 1, 2014 for claim construction discovery February 12, 2015 for all other discovery
Deadline to exchange preliminary claim construction and extrinsic evidence (P.R. 4-2)	June 13, 2014
Deadline to file Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement (P.R. 4-3)	July 9, 2014
Deadline to submit <u>required</u> tutorial	July 9, 2014
Discovery deadline—claim construction	August 7, 2014
Deadline for Summary Judgment Motions on license defense	August 7, 2014
Deadline to make preliminary election of asserted prior art (¶ 6)	August 22, 2014
Deadline to file opening claim construction brief (P.R. 4-5(a))	August 22, 2014
Deadline to file response to claim construction brief (P.R. 4-5(b))	September 9, 2014
Deadline to file motion for summary judgment of indefiniteness	September 9, 2014
Deadline to file reply to claim construction brief (P.R. 4-5(c))	September 16, 2014
Deadline to file response to motion for summary judgment of indefiniteness	September 16, 2014
Deadline to file reply to motion for summary judgment of indefiniteness	September 23, 2014
Deadline to file claim construction chart (P.R. 4-5(d))	September 19, 2014

Claim construction hearing (i.e. <i>Markman</i> hearing) (P.R. 4-6)	October 1, 2014 at 9:00 in TYLER, TEXAS
Deadline to make final election of asserted claims (¶ 6)	October 15, 2014
Deadline to make final election of asserted prior art (¶ 6)	November 14, 2014
Deadline to designate expert witnesses and reports on issues for which the party bears the burden of proof (¶ 7)	November 14, 2014
Deadline to disclose willfulness opinions (P.R. 3-7)	December 1, 2014
Deadline to designate expert witnesses and reports on issues for which the party does not bear the burden of proof (¶ 7)	December 15, 2014
Deadline to file letter briefs regarding dispositive motions (¶ 10)	March 6, 2015
Deadline to notify Court of mediator (¶ 9)	April 7, 2015
Discovery deadline (¶ 8)	April 21, 2015
Deadline to complete <u>required</u> mediation (¶ 9)	April 28, 2015
Deadline for dispositive motions (including <i>Daubert</i> motions) (¶ 10)	July 15, 2015
Deadline for parties to exchange pretrial disclosures (¶ 11)	August 17, 2015
Deadline to notify Court of daily transcript or realtime request (¶ 12)	September 1, 2015
Deadline for parties to exchange objections to pretrial disclosures (¶ 11)	September 1, 2015
Deadline for parties to meet and confer on resolving objections (¶ 13)	September 15, 2015
Deadline to file pretrial materials (¶ 14)	September 25, 2015
Deadline for parties to exchange exhibits (¶ 15)	October 15, 2015
Pretrial conference in Texarkana, Texas, Fourth Floor Courtroom before Magistrate Judge Caroline M. Craven	October 19, 2015 at 10:00 a.m.
Jury Selection in Tyler, Texas, before U. S. District Judge Robert W. Schroeder, III, with trial immediately following	Monday, November 9, 2015 at 9:00 a.m.

II. DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS

Pursuant to Rule 16(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure² and the local rules of this Court (except as modified herein), the Court, having considered the joint report submitted by the parties, finds that the schedule set forth above governs the disposition of this case.

Unless otherwise ordered or specified herein, all limitations and requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the local rules of this Court must be observed.

The deadlines imposed in this order are firmly in place, absent the few exceptions set forth below. The Court has reviewed and taken into consideration the parties' Joint Discovery/Case Management Plan. In so doing, the Court assumes that the parties thoroughly discussed the issues prior to submitting their joint plan. Accordingly, a party is not excused from the requirements of this order because it has not completed its investigation of the case or because another party has not complied with the deadlines. A party is not excused from the requirements and deadlines set forth due to the status of pending motions, including dispositive motions, motions to change venue, or motions for continuance.

1. **Early Disclosures:** By the date set forth above, any party claiming patent infringement shall produce all licenses or settlement agreements concerning the patents in suit and any related patent. In response, by the date set forth in the above schedule, each Defendant shall produce summary sales information reflecting the quantity of accused products sold in the United States and the revenues from those sales. For purposes of this disclosure, accused products include all products identified in the infringement contentions and all reasonably similar products (i.e., other products that a party should reasonably expect to be accused of

infringement of the asserted claims after a full opportunity for discovery).

Finally, by the date set forth above, any party claiming patent infringement shall serve opposing parties with a good faith estimate of its expected damages, including a summary description of the method used to arrive at that estimate. This good faith estimate is non-binding in that it will not serve to limit the damages a party may recover.

2. **Initial Disclosures:** To the extent any such information is not required by the Local Patent Rules to be disclosed at an earlier date, Initial Disclosures must be completed by the date set in the Scheduling and Discovery Order. Initial Disclosures consist of the disclosures required by Rule 26(a)(1) and the information listed below:

- a. the correct names of the parties to the lawsuit;
- b. the name, address, and telephone number of any potential parties;
- c. the legal theories and, in general, the factual bases of the disclosing party's claims or defenses (the disclosing party need not marshal all evidence that may be offered at trial);
- d. the name, address, and telephone number of persons having knowledge of relevant facts, a brief statement of each identified person's connection with the case, and a brief, fair summary of the substance of the information known by such person;
- e. any indemnity or insuring agreements under which any person or entity may be liable to satisfy part or all of a judgment entered in this action or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to

² Unless otherwise noted, all references to "Rules" in this order refer to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

- satisfy the judgment;
- f. any settlement agreements relevant to the subject matter of this action;
 - g. a copy—or a description by category and location—of all documents, electronically stored information, and tangible things that the disclosing party has in its possession, custody, or control and **that are relevant to the claim or defense of any party.**

Because documents relevant to any claim or defense are to be produced, requests for production are unnecessary. However, should a party believe that certain relevant documents have not been produced, that party may request said documents by letter. The Court will entertain a motion to compel documents without the necessity of a movant propounding formal requests for production.

Damages Disclosures: Damages Disclosures must be completed by the date set forth above, unless such information is required by the Local Patent Rules to be disclosed at an earlier date. Damages Disclosures consist of the disclosures required by Rule 26(a)(1)(A)(iii) including a complete computation of any category of damages claimed by any party to the action. The parties must also make available for inspection and copying the documents or other evidentiary material, unless privileged or protected from disclosure, on which each computation is based, including materials bearing on the nature and extent of injuries suffered.

Duty to Supplement: Each party is under a duty to supplement or

correct its disclosures immediately if the party obtains information on the basis of which it knows the information disclosed was either incomplete or incorrect when made, or is no longer complete or true.

3. **Joinder of Additional Parties or Amendment of Pleadings:** All joinder of additional parties or amendments of pleadings must be filed by the date listed above. Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(1). Parties must request leave to amend pursuant to P.R. 3-6(b) if the amended pleadings will affect infringement or invalidity contentions. A request for leave is also required if the amendment seeks to add a new patent. Otherwise, a request for leave is not required.
4. **Motions to Dismiss:** All motions asserting defenses under **Rule 12(b)(6)** must be filed by the date listed above.
5. **Privilege Logs:** There is no duty to disclose privileged documents or information, but the parties must exchange privilege logs by the deadline set forth in this order. No later than thirty days after exchanging privilege logs, any party may move the Court for an order compelling the production of any documents or information identified on any party's privilege log.
6. **Procedure to Focus Patent Claims and Prior Art to Reduce Costs:** The Court implements this procedure to streamline the issues in this case to promote a "just, speedy, and inexpensive determination" of this action, as provided by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 1.

By the date set forth above, the patent claimant shall serve a

Preliminary Election of Asserted Claims, which shall assert no more than 10 claims from each patent and not more than a total of 32 claims. By the date set forth above, the patent defendant shall serve a Preliminary Election of Asserted Prior Art, which shall assert no more than 12 prior art references against each patent and not more than a total of 40 references. For purposes of this Order, a prior art instrumentality (such as a device or process) and associated references that describe that instrumentality shall count as one reference, as shall the closely related work of a single prior artist.

Following the claim construction hearing and on the date set forth in the above schedule, the patent claimant shall serve a Final Election of Asserted Claims, which shall identify no more than five asserted claims per patent from among the 10 previously identified claims and no more than a total of 16 claims. By the date listed on the schedule above, the patent defendant shall serve a Final Election of Asserted Prior Art, which shall identify no more than six asserted prior art references per patent from among the 12 prior art references previously identified for that particular patent and no more than a total of 20 references. For purposes of this Final Election of Asserted Prior Art, each obviousness combination counts as a separate prior art reference.

The parties are encouraged to discuss limits lower than those set forth in this order based on case-specific factors such as commonality

among asserted patents, the number and diversity of accused products, the complexity of the technology, the complexity of the patent claims, and the complexity and number of other issues in the case that will be presented to the judge or jury. In general, the more patents that are in the case, the lower the per-patent limits should be. In cases involving several patent families, diverse technologies, disparate claims within a patent, or other unique circumstances, absent agreement of the parties, the Court will consider flexibly whether circumstances warrant expanding the limits on asserted claims or prior art references.

If the patent claimant asserts infringement of only one patent, all per-patent limits in this order are increased by 50%, rounding up.

The parties may amend by agreement the limits set forth in this paragraph, but they should endeavor to limit the asserted claims and prior art references to the greatest extent possible. If the parties reach agreement, they must promptly file a joint motion to amend this order. Absent agreement, a request to modify the limits must demonstrate good cause.

7. **Experts:**

- a. **Designation of Expert(s) and Report(s) by Party With the Burden of Proof:** Unless otherwise stipulated or directed by order, each party must file a written designation of the name and address of each expert witness who will testify at trial on each issue for which that party bears the burden of proof. The party must also otherwise comply with Rule 26(a)(2)—including disclosure of the expert report(s). ***Each party is limited to three testifying***

expert witnesses.

- b. **Designation of Expert(s) and Report(s) on Issues on Which the Party Does Not Bear the Burden of Proof:** Unless otherwise stipulated or directed by order, each party must file a written designation of the name and address of each expert witness who will testify at trial on each issue for which that party does not bear the burden of proof. The party must also otherwise comply with Rule 26(a)(2)—including disclosure of the expert report(s). *Each party is limited to three testifying expert witnesses.*
- c. **Rebuttal Expert(s):** If the evidence is intended solely to contradict or rebut evidence on the same subject matter identified by another party under Rule 26(a)(2)(B), the disclosures required under Rule 26(a)(2) must be made within **30 days** after the disclosure made by the other party. Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(1).
- d. **Challenges to Experts:** The parties are directed to file any objections to, or motions to strike or exclude expert testimony no later than the deadline for dispositive motions. *See ¶ 9.*

- 8. **Completion of Discovery:** All discovery—including discovery concerning expert witnesses—must be completed by the date listed above. The parties may agree to extend this discovery deadline, provided (i) the extension **does not affect** the trial setting, dispositive motions deadline, challenges to experts deadline, or pretrial submission deadline; and (ii) **written notice** of the extension is given to the Court.

Absent further order of this Court, each party's discovery in this cause is limited to the disclosures described in this order and the Local Patent Rules, together with the following

discovery:

- Plaintiff may serve each Defendant up to 25 interrogatories and 50 requests of admission. (These limitations shall not apply to requests for admission directed to the authentication of documents.)
- Each Defendant may serve Plaintiff up to 25 interrogatories and 50 requests for admission. (These limitations shall not apply to requests for admission directed to the authentication of documents.)
- The total number of non-expert deposition hours taken by Plaintiff, including Rule 30(b)(6) depositions, third-party depositions, and other individual depositions, shall not exceed 200 hours. The total number of non-expert deposition hours taken collectively by Defendant in all cases, including Rule 30(b)(6) depositions, third party depositions, and other individual depositions, shall not exceed 200 hours. However, no Defendant in each case shall be subject to more than 50 hours of deposition (including Rule 30(b)(6) depositions, depositions of former employees of a Defendant, and other individual depositions).
- Within the limits set forth in the preceding paragraph, Plaintiff may take up to 14 hours of examination of each Defendant in each case, pursuant to Rule 30(b)(6). Each Defendant may take up to 14 hours of examination of Plaintiff, pursuant to Rule 30(b)(6).
- The inventors may be deposed, as individuals, for more than the seven hours set forth in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Specifically, inventor Scott Moskowitz may be deposed up

to 21 hours collectively by all Defendants in all cases and inventor Mike Berry may be deposed up to 14 hours collectively by all Defendants in all cases. These time limitations will not apply to depositions of inventors offered for deposition in other capacities, such as Rule 30(b)(6) witness roles.

- Expert depositions may be conducted according with the limits set forth in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and this order.
- As to Audible Magic's counterclaims against Blue Spike LLC, Blue Spike Inc., and Scott A. Moskowitz, the following additional discovery will be permitted: (1) Audible Magic Inc. may serve an additional 20 interrogatories and 20 requests for admission upon counterclaim defendants Blue Spike, LLC, Blue Spike Inc. and Scott Moskowitz. (2) Audible Magic Inc. may take an additional 21 hours of examination of counterclaim defendants Blue Spike, LLC, Blue Spike Inc. and Scott Moskowitz, as Audible Magic may wish to allocate that time among these parties, and (3) Blue Spike, LLC, Blue Spike Inc. and Scott Moskowitz may serve an additional 20 interrogatories and 20 requests for admission upon counterclaim plaintiff Audible Magic, Inc. (4) Blue Spike, LLC, Blue Spike Inc. and Scott Moskowitz may take an additional 21 hours of examination of counterclaim plaintiff Audible Magic, Inc.

The parties should keep in mind the need to avoid subjecting any

person to repeated depositions. As a general rule, no witness should be deposed on the same subject more than once in this litigation. The Court will deem depositions of opposing parties and their employees or representatives admissible against parties involved in related litigation, pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 801(d)(2).

Counsel are directed to contact the Discovery Hotline provided by Local Rule CV-26(f).

9. **Mediation:** The parties must file a **Joint Report** informing the Court of their choice of an agreed-upon mediator. In the event the parties are unable to agree upon a mediator, the parties must file a notice indicating the deadlock. The parties will be required to mediate their case pursuant to the Court-Annexed Mediation Plan. *See* Local Rule App. H.
10. **Dispositive Motions:** Prior to filing any motion that would dispose of all or any part of this case (including motions for **summary judgment, motions to strike experts, and Daubert motions**) the parties must submit a letter brief seeking permission to file the motion. The opening letter brief in each of those matters shall be no longer than five pages and shall be filed with the Court no later than 60 days before the deadline for filing summary judgment motions. Answering letter briefs in each of those matters shall be no longer than five pages and filed with the Court no later than 14 days thereafter. Reply briefs in each of those matters shall be no longer than three pages and filed with the Court no later than 5 days

thereafter. The Court may decide the question on the submissions or hold a hearing or telephone conference to hear arguments and to determine whether the filing of any motion will be permitted.

For all of the above mentioned motions, the letter briefs shall be filed without exhibits. Any requests to submit letter briefs after the deadlines outlined above must show good cause.

If the Court grants leave to file, the dispositive motion must be filed by the date listed above. The parties are reminded of the page limits set forth in Local Rule CV-7(a)(1) (e.g., no more than 30 pages per motion). Additionally, if more than one summary judgment motion is filed, the parties are reminded of the limitations set forth in Local Rule CV-7(a)(3) (e.g., no more than 60 pages total for all summary judgment motions filed). The Court will disregard any pages exceeding these limits.

11. **Pretrial Disclosures and Objections:** Unless otherwise directed by order, the parties must serve the disclosures required by Rule 26(a)(3)(A) by the pretrial disclosure deadline listed above. (The parties need not file this information with the Court until the deadline to file pretrial materials.) With respect to the identification of witnesses who will be called by deposition, the parties must also identify the portions of the deposition transcript that they intend to use.

Within **14 days thereafter**, a party must serve a list disclosing any objections, together with the grounds therefor, to: (i) the use under Rule

32(a) of a deposition designated by another party under Rule 26(a)(3)(A)(ii); (ii) the admissibility of materials identified under Rule 26(a)(3)(A)(iii); and (iii) the use of any witnesses (except for expert objections) identified under Rule 26(a)(3)(A)(i),³ if any. Objections not so disclosed, other than objections under Rules 402 and 403 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, are waived unless excused by the Court for good cause.

12. Notice of Request for Daily Transcript or Real Time Reporting: If either daily transcript or realtime reporting of the court proceedings is requested for trial, the party or parties making the request must file a notice with the Court and e-mail the court reporter, Brenda Butler, at Brenda_Butler@txed.uscourts.gov. In no event should this date be less than sixty days before the pretrial conference.

13. Meet and Confer Requirement: The parties are expected to cooperate in the exchange of information to ensure that objections may be timely filed. The parties also must adhere to the meet and confer requirement set forth in Local Rule CV-7(h) **before filing their objections to pretrial materials.** This will help to narrow issues that are *actually* in dispute. The Court will exclude any exhibit offered at trial unless the parties timely comply with this section.

14. Pretrial Materials: All pretrial materials must be filed by the date listed

³ Requiring parties to file objections to witnesses disclosed under Rule 26(a)(3)(A) is a modification of the requirements of Rule 26(a)(3)(B), which only requires that the parties file objections to deposition designations and exhibits.

above. Specifically, by this date the parties must file the following:

- a. **Pretrial Order:** A joint proposed pretrial order must be submitted by Plaintiff's attorney. *See Local Rule App. D.* If an attorney for either party does not participate in the preparation of the joint pretrial order, the opposing attorney must submit a separate pretrial order with an explanation of why a joint order was not submitted (so that the Court can impose sanctions, if appropriate). Each party may present its version of any disputed matter in the joint pretrial order; therefore, failure to agree upon content or language is **not an excuse for submitting separate pretrial orders**. When the joint pretrial order is approved by the Court, it will control all subsequent proceedings in this case.
- b. **Witness List:** A list of witnesses, in alphabetical order, must be filed by each party (a sample form is available on the Court's website, www.txed.uscourts.gov). The list must divide the persons listed into groups of “**will call**,” “**may call**,” and “**may, but probably not call**” and must provide:
 - (i) the **names and addresses** of each witness;
 - (ii) a **brief narrative summary** of the testimony;
 - (iii) whether the witness has been **deposed**; and
 - (iv) the **expected duration** of direct and cross-examination of the witness.
- c. **Exhibit List and Deposition Testimony Designation:** A list of exhibits (including demonstrative exhibits) and a designation of portions of depositions that a party in good faith intends to offer at trial must be filed by each party. Regarding the exhibits, the parties must adhere to the following requirements:

- (i) Describe with specificity the documents or things in numbered sequence.
- (ii) Exhibits must be numbered numerically and in succession, and must be marked with the case number. They must be marked before trial with official exhibit stickers. If there are multiple parties, exhibit numbers must be followed by the party's last name, i.e., "PX1-Jones" or "DX1-Miller."

WHENEVER A MULTI-PAGE-EXHIBIT IS USED, EACH PAGE OF AN EXHIBIT MUST BE SEPARATELY NUMBERED. FOR EXAMPLE, IF PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 1 IS A THREE-PAGE DOCUMENT, THE FIRST PAGE SHOULD BE MARKED AS "PX1-1," THE SECOND PAGE MARKED AS "PX1-2," AND THE THIRD PAGE MARKED AS "PX1-3."

- (iii) Each party must also file written objections to the opposing party's exhibits and deposition designations or a notice of no objections. Objections must be filed with the proposed pretrial order and should identify the contested exhibit by number and explain in detail the legal basis for the objection. The parties should organize their objections into discrete categories. Responses to objections are due within two business days of the filing of the objections.

d.

Jury Instructions in Jury and Non-Jury Trials:

Proposed jury instructions and verdict forms must be filed jointly. If the parties disagree on the proposed instruction, Plaintiffs should italicize their proposed language, and Defendants should underline their proposed language. The basis for and legal authority supporting each party's proposed language should be set forth in footnotes. The Court

may seat an advisory jury in a non-jury case. Thus, the parties are required to file proposed jury instructions even if the parties have not demanded a jury.

- e. **Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law:** In a case involving factual issues to be resolved by the Court, proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law must be filed by each party. Counsel should draft proposed findings in neutral language, avoiding argument, and identifying the evidence expected to establish each finding. Counsel should set forth the proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law in separate sections composed of concise and separately numbered paragraphs. The Court may seat an advisory jury in a non-jury case. Thus, the parties must also file proposed jury instructions even if the parties have not demanded a jury trial.
- f. **Limited Number of Motions in Limine:** Motions in limine should not be filed as a matter of course. Parties may file motions in limine on no more than **TEN discrete topics** (no subparts) that are actually in dispute. (Good faith compliance with the conference requirements of Local Rule CV-7(h) will help to narrow issues that are *actually* in dispute). The Court will strike all motions in limine that contain boilerplate requests, that exceed ten topics, or that cover undisputed issues. The moving party must promptly notify the Court in the event the parties resolve any of the motions in limine. Responses to motions in limine are due within two business days of the filing of the motion.
- g. **Voir Dire:** The parties must file any proposed voir dire questions which the Court is requested to ask during its examination of the jury panel. The parties should also submit a proposed jury questionnaire.
- h. **Trial Briefs:** Trial briefs may be filed by each party. In the absence of a specific order of the Court, trial briefs are not required, but are welcomed. The

briefing should utilize Fifth Circuit, Federal Circuit, and Supreme Court authority or relevant state authority to address the issues the parties anticipate will arise at trial.

15. **Exchange of Exhibits:** No later than **three business days before the pretrial conference**, counsel for each party intending to offer exhibits must **exchange a complete set** of marked exhibits (including demonstrative exhibits) with opposing counsel. **The parties must also provide the Court with a courtesy copy of the exhibits by this date.**
The exhibits must be on a CD in .pdf format.
16. **Pretrial Conference:** A pretrial conference in the case is set on the date and at the location indicated above. Lead counsel for each party must attend, or, if the party is proceeding pro se, the party must attend. Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 (c),(d). Lead counsel and pro se parties must have the authority to enter into stipulations and admissions that would facilitate the admission of evidence and reduce the time and expense of trial. *Id.* All pretrial motions not previously decided will be addressed at that time, and procedures for trial will be discussed.
17. **Modification of Scheduling and Discovery Order:** As addressed above, this order will control the disposition of this case unless it is modified by the Court upon a showing of **good cause** and by **leave of court**. Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b). Any request that the trial date of this case be modified must be made **in writing** to the Court **before** the deadline for completion of

discovery. Neither pending motions nor the failure to complete discovery establish good cause for a continuance.

18. Authority to File Under Seal: The parties may file under seal documents designated by the parties as confidential without further order by the Court. *See Local Rule CV-5(a)(7).*

19. Sanctions: Should any party or counsel fail to cooperate in doing anything required by this order, such party or counsel or both may be subject to sanctions. If the *Plaintiff* does not timely file the required pretrial material, the case will be dismissed. If the *Defendant/third party* does not timely file the required (or other) pretrial material, a default will be entered or the Defendant/third party will not be permitted to present witnesses or exhibits at trial. Fines or other sanctions, if appropriate, may also be imposed under Rule 16(f). **Failure to list a witness, exhibit, or deposition excerpt as required by this order** will be grounds for exclusion of that evidence. This does not apply to testimony, exhibits, or deposition excerpts offered for impeachment; further, the use of unlisted witnesses, exhibits, or deposition excerpts for rebuttal will be permitted if the attorneys could not have reasonably anticipated their need for that evidence.

It is SO ORDERED.

SIGNED this 24th day of June, 2015.